

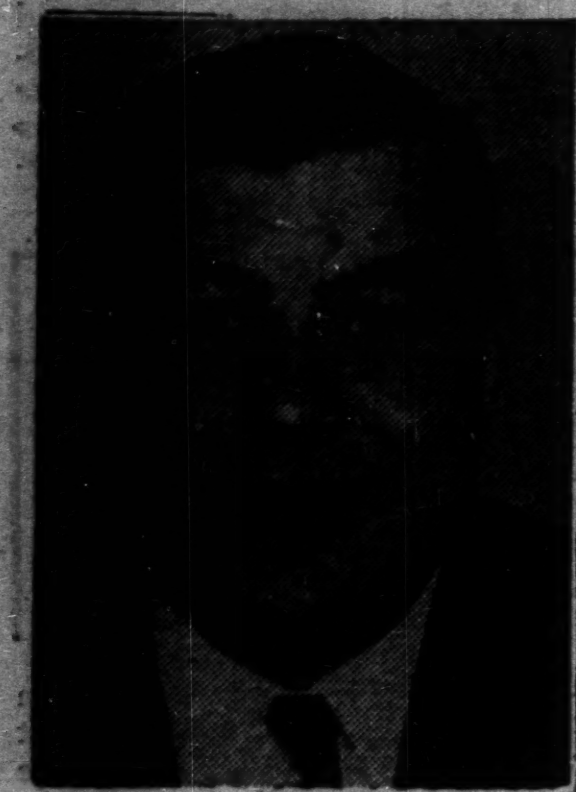
Joseph Talks on Both Sides of Fare Issue

By MICHAEL SINGER

Political double-talk continued yesterday at City Hall on the fare issue. Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, in a move seen as part of his build-up for the mayoralty campaign, proposed that Mayor Impellitteri prepare two expense budgets for 1953-54. One budget would include the Dewey-mandated Transit Authority, and the other an "alternate" budget, would eliminate the authority, but provide \$50,000,000 in realty taxes.

Under the Dewey fare plan, however, the city cannot use the new realty tax unless it also accepts the authority.

Observers interpreted Joseph's proposals as aimed at keeping him-



JOSEPH

self on the popular side of the issue while going ahead with the Dewey-Impellitteri fare deal.

Joseph voted for the Authority fare boost plan at last week's board meeting, but later announced he had not yet decided to cast his

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Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 62
(8 Pages)

New York, Friday, March 27, 1953

Price 10 Cents

'THE CHALK-WHITE FACES OF BLEEDING SOLDIERS'

By BERNARD BURTON

Dispatches from the battle on the blood-spattered slopes of Old Baldy said our troops suffered "their worst beating since they were thrown off the Kumhwa ridges five months ago." The casualty figures have not yet been announced, although the Army has given a quick estimate of 1,859 Chinese casualties.

The casualty picture is confusing, to say the least. For example, how is it possible to get 1,859 casualties out of two companies? An AP dispatch said, "Latest estimates placed Chinese on the hill at about two companies—some 350 men—but officers said they could have been reinforced last night."

There is no need to wait, however, for the Defense Department telegrams to next of kin here to know the suffering and anguish of Old Baldy, a

scrubby rubbed hill in far-off Korea whose only value appeared to be the half-million dollars in fortifications which our Army put into it.

"There were many wounded," said the New York Times dispatch, "and it was all but impossible to carry these men through winding trenches on litters. Sometimes a wounded soldier would go pickaback on another soldier."

Old Baldy, said the Times, "was a kind of symbol, though not really of prime strategic importance."

Its symbolic nature was not made clear in any dispatches. But they did raise a question: If Old Baldy was not of "prime strategic importance" why were our troops sent up in wave after wave in the face of withering mortar, artillery and small arms fire? If it was not of

strategic importance, why are hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of artillery shells and bombs being poured into the hill?

BUT DEATHS GO ON

The official explanations doubtless will be forthcoming. But the casualties will continue.

"The same aid-station bunkers," said the Times, "are still standing and only the chalk-white faces of bleeding soldiers, put to rest for a while on their roughhewn floors, are different."

Army spokesmen said they doubted whether the taking of Old Baldy signified the beginning of a general offensive by the Chinese and North Koreans. All reports would seem to bear out this statement.

Old Baldy Hill and Pork Chop Hill and T-Bone Hill—none of these scrubby hills are

of "prime strategic importance." They are the kind of hills that change hands many times in wars. Usually they are the goal of reinforced patrol actions and comparatively small attacks at company or at most battalion strength.

But soldiers die on scrubby hills as well as in big offensives.

"How did we lose Baldy?" This question was repeated over and over again wherever one went here today," wrote the New York Times reporters. But none of the dispatches provided an answer.

"There was no shortage of ammunition for this action," the Herald Tribune reported. The same report said: "For the fourth time Old Baldy was being fought for. Since last July, when the 2nd Division, then in process of relieving the 45th

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Vote Conditional UAW Pact Limit

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, March 26.—The convention of the CIO United Automobile Workers today directed its officers and locals not to negotiate future contracts for a period in excess of two years if "current negotiations do not bring about a satisfactory adjustment."

The resolution was recommended by the Administration as a compromise with the flood of resolutions from the locals demanding the present five-year pact that still has two more years to run be scrapped.

There is nothing in the resolution, however, on the many local demands for an immediate wage demand. The union is currently

locked in negotiating for adjustments but not a raise.

Delegates on the floor spoke vigorously against long-term pacts, forcing Reuther and vice-president John Livingston to make defensive speeches for the pact they signed. The Reuther machine's drive to establish a top bureaucracy over the locals of the United Automobile Workers was set back some today when the convention defeated a move to require locals to

elect officers every two years in place of the present yearly requirement.

The revolt on the floor exploded on the issue when the constitution committee introduced the amendment. With delegates charging vigorously that this was another move to stifle democracy within the union, the proposal was headed for defeat on a rollcall when Reuther's constitution committee announced it was withdrawing the change.

Reuther ruled, on a show of hands, that the committee's proposal carried. But an explosion of protests on the floor and demands for a rollcall forced him to ask for a show of hands on those who desire a rollcall. Again by a flash glance at the sea of hands he said the required 775 hands to force a rollcall was lacking. After protests and demands that he count the hands, he took another vote showing 882 delegates for a rollcall, al-

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QUEENS SUB DRIVE AT HALFWAY MARK

Queens readers reached 50 percent of their over-all goal yesterday in The Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign, while New York State as a whole stood at a third of its Worker subscription goal of 13,000 and a little over 40 percent of its Daily Worker goal of 1,500.

The Queens group is leading the Bronx, with which it is conducting friendly competition, by nearly 10 percent. It has in 853 subs for both papers, or half of the target of 1,700. Bronxites, with 813, have in 41 percent of their goal of 2,000.

Brooklynites and Manhattanites, also competing with each other, are running almost neck-and-neck, with the Dodgertown readers a single percentage point ahead.

They have in 1,443 subs for both papers, or 32 percent of their over-all goal of 4,500; while the Manhattanites, with just 1,000 in, have 31 percent of their 3,300 goal.

The groups associated with the Trade Union Freedom of the Press Committee are lagging, with 471 subs in, or less than 20 percent of their goal of 2,500.

Upstate, the campaign appears to be getting under way, as

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U.S. Gov't Must Make Up Mind to Live with USSR, Says Gromyko

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 26.—The Soviet Union today called on American statesmen to make up their minds to live in the same world with the USSR. Andre Gromyko, Soviet ambassador to Great Britain representing the Soviet Union at the UN, told the Political and Security Committee that U. S. statesmen "have to accept the fact that in this world there is a huge state that is building Communism."

"If the American statesmen," Gromyko continued, "refuse to accept this, and then make statements that they wish to settle international problems, it merely means that they are engaging in double talk."

The Soviet spokesman spoke as the Committee prepared to close debate on Czechoslovakia's charge that the U. S. government is using

Mutual Security Agency funds for sabotage, espionage, subversion and murder in the Socialist countries.

"Co-existence," said Gromyko, "serves the cause of peace." But "co-existence demands a policy of non-intervention," he added, "No-body tries to tell the U. S. how to run the U. S."

Gromyko repeated Premier Georgi Malenkov's statement that the Soviet Union wants to settle peacefully all its outstanding differences with the U. S. "This statement," Gromyko said, "serves the best interests of the American people as well as the Soviet people."

He answered statements of U. S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and the representatives of other governments supporting Lodge. He called attention

to the fact that it was not simply the statements of U. S. officials and newspapers which proved Czechoslovakia's charges, but the fact that the signature of a President of the United States was to be found under the Mutual Security Acts appropriating funds for espionage.

It was beneath the dignity of the Soviet Union, Gromyko said, to answer "slanders" about the alleged persecution of Jews and other ethnic groups in the Soviet Union. He wanted only to point out that, for instance, 13 million Negroes in the United States "can only dream" of attaining the status which minorities had attained in the Soviet Union.

He dismissed the "fable of Katyn," repeated by Lodge, as a continuation of the "Hitlerian slanders and lies." Then he turned to

the representatives of other governments stooging for the United States.

"The time will come," Gromyko said, "when the governments of the nations defending the U. S. position here will look more and more to Moscow for aid and to be safe from war. They will look to Moscow for support in peaceful policies."

"If it were not for the Soviet Union," he continued, "there would have been a new world war."

Gromyko concluded that "our demands are very modest." He said that the Czechoslovaks and other Socialist countries only wanted abrogation of those sections of the Mutual Security Act which appropriated funds for subversion. "It is never too late for this, and anyhow, better late than never."

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GROMYKO

THE BATTLE AGAINST McCARTHYISM - II

The U.S. Constitution Bothers Them

By MILTON HOWARD

THERE IS GROWING in the minds of the top financial-political cliques the question—

Can we afford to let the American people live under a Constitutional form of government with political rights of free speech and criticism of what we do in the face of the "clear and present danger" of "world communism"?

What they do not admit so openly is that for them the "danger of world communism" is just as much a danger of what they call "communism" in the minds of the American working class and the people. This is not Communism as scientific Socialism understands it; but to the banking-industrial oligarchy it is "communism" or "socialism" for the American working class to insist on a certain living standard won over a long historic period. It is "communism" for the U. S. trade union movement to be committed to the idea that the government must intervene in the economic cycle to assure employment and social security. It is "communism" for the Amer-

ican people to believe that peace is attainable by American-Soviet negotiations.

HENCE, TO THE QUESTION, "Is the Constitution and the Bill of Rights obsolete under modern conditions?" the financial oligarchy has already given its answer. That answer was foreshadowed in the decision in the Dennis case handed down by Justices Vinson upholding the Smith Act and its clauses pertaining to political ideas.

This law makes it a crime to "teach and advocate" or to "conspire to teach and advocate." It thus makes ideas, or the idea to have an idea, a criminal offense.

The Vinson Doctrine introduces a new legal concept into the basic law of the American Constitution, or rather to replace the Constitution with a new theory of political liberties. This theory is that the American people can be allowed to have political liberties so long as the exercises of these liberties does not become a "clear and present danger" to the nation.

The trusts define "the nation"

of course as being made up of their private material interests. In this sense, when Eisenhower's Cabinet appointee, GM's Charles Wilson, said that "What is good for General Motors is good for America" he was stating frankly what is actually the Big Business and official government theory of the nation—that the nation is Big Business.

It follows from this that if it is good for General Motors to smash the CIO auto union this would not be an anti-labor act, but a patriotic pro-national act.

Or, if Washington finds that it must intervene to curb the political liberties of the auto workers in the face of their discontent with growing installment debts, GM speedup, racist discrimination on the job and general insecurity, this too would be not an anti-labor act but an act of "national defense."

Or, to put it another way. If it becomes increasingly obvious that the majority of the American people, regardless of their political maturity or level of class consciousness, are in open hostility to the foreign policy which is expressed in Washing-

ton's stubborn refusal to end the Korean war, then can this Washington leadership afford to allow the American people their Constitutional right to petition for redress of grievances?

To put it still another way. What if the American people—after six years of intensive "we must fight with Russia" propaganda—still refuse to believe that it is our national mission to destroy the Soviet Union, Peoples' China and the peoples' democracies because "it is we or they?"

If the Stalinist idea of the peaceful co-existence of capitalist America and Socialist Russia

over a prolonged period has reached so deeply into the consciousness of the American people, then can the official Washington leadership afford to permit the advocates of this subversive idea to run around loose preaching U. S.-Soviet trade when Big Business is determined to "prime the economic pump" with war orders and with the "inevitable war with Russia?"

And as one shrewd Wall Street commentator stated recently, "We won't get caught unawares the next time we are hit by an economic depression the way we were in 1932."

HOW WERE THEY "caught" in the great 1929-32 depression? The trusts found themselves faced with a restless, angry American population that would not "take the fascist way" proposed by Father Coughlin, the Liberty League of the DuPonts and the America First Committee.

(Continued on page 4)

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Horried By Televised A-Blast

THE HORRIBLE SPECTACLE of the atom bomb explosion on television provoked at least one New Jersey woman to put down on paper and mail to her local newspaper what must have been the feelings of most women.

From the Paterson, N. J., Morning Call, we reprint in part the letter entitled by the paper "Grace Contrino Is Repelled by Atom Explosion." The letter:

"Dear Editor: I detect no pride in the voices of the reporters giving us the picture of the effects of the atomic bomb test explosion at Yucca Flats. What I do hear is the voices of shame and despair. How many of you so-called civilized humans today feel you would rather not belong to the human race?"

"As I watched the 'angry glare,' heard the 'titanic explosion' and contemplated on the effects of the 'shock waves,' I buried my head and asked for the forgiveness for men gone mad by power, greed and conceit.

"Truly you mothers, sisters and sweethearts of servicemen felt now was the time to make every concentrated effort to demand the outlawing of the A-bomb and a policy of total disarmament. Was not the sight of men crouching like animals enough to stir the reasoning power you are endowed with and make you repel at the use of such a destructive missile in the quest for peace?"

"Peace can and must be had through reconciliation and understanding in human relations. I urge every mother, sister and sweetheart to demand of our leaders that the force of creativeness, love and reason prevail in these times. Peaceful solutions can be found to every problem facing the world today. Won't you help and thereby keep the pride of being a human being deeply embodied in your hearts. Write your editors, Congressmen and the President urging that they do not put a 'doorstop' on the door leading to the room of reason and conciliation.

"Very truly yours,
"GRACE CONTRINO, Oakland, N. J."

Rhode Islanders Shrugged Shoulders

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL (our wonderful readers don't miss a thing, we have the best "clipping service" in the land!) comes a front page story headlined "Bristol CD Head's Resignation Urged After Raid Drill Failure."

The story tells of an air raid drill in the Rhode Island town of 10,000 people, "just three days after the Yucca atomic blast," says the paper.

"CD officials who toured the town said they were unable to find any air raid wardens at their posts. They found the town brilliantly lighted. Cars moved down the streets. People walked through the drizzle. In the stores, it was 'business as usual' and shoppers came and went in typical Friday night crowds. Officials said some of the persons on the street asked them what the sirens meant—and shrugged their shoulders when told."

It seems the people just won't be panicked out of their common sense, and the myth of "Russian aggression" is wearing mighty thin. Peace Notebook suggests that instead of calling for the resignation of the poor CD head, the good people of Bristol and every other city in our land call for the resignation of John Foster Dulles and his openly proclaimed policy of "artificial alarm."

Who Violates the 'Sanctity of Life'?

YUCCA FLATS on television caused a column of brooding by Max Lerner, who writes for the New York Post. He wound up with this typically twisted proposition: "With their (the socialist world's—Ed.) sense of the cheapness of human life, they may be willing to take huge risks in atomic defense which we—with our sense of the importance of every life—cannot afford to take. It is both our handicap and our strength that in the era of mass slaughter we should cling to the sanctity of life. I hope that this is one notion that will not be scrapped through obsolescence."

This is vicious dishonesty by someone who knows better, but has sold himself to the war profiteers of the "free world." Of course the American people have a sense of the importance of every life, but not the Wall Street profiteers! To the shame of our land, there is only one government which ever ordered this mass murder weapon dropped on hapless men, women and children, twice . . . there is one government which refuses the unconditional offer of the socialist world to immediately bar atom bombs. If Lerner were sincere in his hope, he would urge immediate acceptance by Washington of an A-bomb ban.

New USSR - China Pact to Help Build Big Plants



CHINESE ELECTRICAL WORKERS repairing an electric power plant sabotaged by Chiang Kai-shek in his route from the mainland. Under the new Chinese-Soviet and Hungarian-Soviet trade pacts the USSR will help China and Hungary build hundreds of new power plants.

The Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union have concluded a new trade agreement by which the Soviet Union will help China build electric power stations and equip metallurgical, mining, machine construction and chemical industries, it was learned yesterday.

In return, China will ship light metals, rice, textile goods, leather goods, foodstuffs and other products to the Soviet Union.

Soviet trade minister A. I. Mikoyan and Chinese trade minister E. Tai Huan signed the agreement. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who came here for Joseph Stalin's funeral, was present. He left Moscow for Peking Tuesday. Also present were Soviet deputy foreign minister Jacob Malik, and Vasili V. Kuznetsov, deputy foreign minister and newly-appointed ambassador to China.

The agreement provides for the swift development of China's heavy industries and constitutes a further extension of the friendly

cooperation between the two democratic countries.

(The Soviet Union and China signed a 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid in February of 1950. Included was an agreement on the extension of Soviet commercial and economic aid to China. Under it, the Soviet Union agreed to lend China \$300,000,000 to buy Soviet products over a period of five years.)

HUNGARY PACT

A new trade agreement was finalized in Moscow with the Hungarian Democratic Republic, it was learned yesterday.

Providing for the exchange of Hungarian transport equipment for

Soviet heavy machinery and farm equipment, the pact was signed by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Szobek and Soviet Foreign Minister Mikoyan.

Reuther Monday at Senate T-H Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 26.—CIO president Walter Reuther will appear before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare Monday to testify on the CIO's opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act, it was announced today.

Reuther had earlier proposed seven amendments to T-H at a House hearing.

Hammett on Stand at Senate Book Witchhunt

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The detective story writer Dashiell Hammett refused today to tell Senate investigators if he ever was a Communist. The lean, grey-haired author of "The Thin Man" told the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee he was "sincerely afraid" he would incriminate himself.

The subcommittee is investigating books in the overseas libraries of the State Department's Information Service. Committee counsel Roy Cohn said more than 300 copies of Hammett's books are on the shelves of 73 information centers.

Hammett also refused to say whether he was a trustee of the bail bond fund of the Civil Rights Congress.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) told Hammett that refusal to answer such questions "is normally taken by this committee and the American public to mean that you are a member of the Communist Party."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) asked Hammett if his refusal to answer "was not a voluntary act of self-incrimination before the bar of public opinion?"

"I do not think that is so," Hammett said. "If it is so, the bar of public opinion did not send me to jail for six months."

Mrs. Helen Goldfrank of Thornwood, N. Y., also declined to answer the question on political affiliation. Cohn said 30 children's books by Mrs. Goldfrank, written under the name of Helen Kay, are in U. S. Overseas Libraries.

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) noted that the libraries contain none of his own books, but there are 161 copies of 13 books by Owen Lattimore. The Lattimore books include "Ordeal by Slander," an account of McCarthy's attacks on Lattimore and subsequent congressional investigations of the Johns Hopkins University professor on charges of aiding Communists. McCarthy is author of "McCarthyism," as well as a book about Gen. George C. Marshall.

Another book the Overseas Libraries apparently did not have is a pamphlet called "Lustra," to which McCarthy's name is attached. McCarthy is said to have been paid \$10,000 by the Lustron Corp. for letting his name be signed to the pamphlet which he never wrote.

COMING MONDAY

Did you ever see a Negro referee work a college or pro basketball game at the Garden? No you didn't. In Monday's "Scoreboard" Lester Rodney interviews the man aiming to change that situation next season, Bill (Dolly) King, former LIU great.

7,000 New Jersey Bell Telephone Workers Strike for Wage Raise

200,000 MESSAGES EXPRESS SORROW AT STALIN'S DEATH

MOSCOW, March 26.—The Soviet Union today expressed "deep gratitude" for 200,000 messages of sympathy and condolence received from all over the world on the death of Premier Joseph Stalin.

Front pages of Soviet newspapers carried the text of a statement of thanks by the Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Council of the Presidium.

The statement said 200,000 messages were received from government heads, political and social organizations, meetings and gatherings of workers and private individuals. It said messages were continuing to arrive.

Wisconsin Legislators Ask Probe of Loan to McCarthy

MADISON, Wis., March 26.—Two Milwaukee Democrats today asked the Wisconsin legislature to investigate Sen. Joseph McCarthy's transactions with the State Bank at Appleton, Wis.

Assemblymen Edward Mertz and Charles Schmidt called for a joint committee to see whether the bank violated state law by lending the Senator \$149,176 in 1945, and whether the State Banking Department violated its rules by condoning the flagrant violation of our banking laws.

Mertz and Schmidt said McCarthy borrowed the money to buy railroad stocks, but failed to

follow Federal Reserve rules and post four times this amount in collateral, as the loan was for stock speculation.

The bank, they charged, had a "modest \$500,000 in capital and surplus" at the time, and violated a rule saying it should not lend more than 20 per cent of its capital and surplus to one person.



McCarthy

UE Welcomes UAW Resolution On World Peace

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, this week commented favorably on the CIO United Automobile Workers resolution calling on President Eisenhower to accept Soviet Premier Malenkov's appeal for peace negotiations.

"The UE," Nixon said, "has consistently had the position that negotiations and not military action is the only civilized way to solve international differences. Evidently the CIO Automobile Workers at their convention have taken the same position that the UE has held all along."

NEWARK, N.J., March 26.—Some 7,000 New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. workers went on strike at noon today in an attempt to win a 20-cent hourly wage increase. The

workers, members of the Telephone Workers Union, set up picket lines at key points in Newark, Jersey City, Trenton and other cities. Union president John J. Curtin said 10,000 CIO telephone workers are respecting the picket lines and refusing to work.

The walkout, by plant, engineering and accounting employees, followed an all-night mediation session at which both sides conceded only on fringe issues.

The union seeks a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase. The company stood on its original offer of \$2 to \$3 a week increase.

The TWU contract was the first of the New Jersey Bell contracts to expire. A contract with the Commercial Telephone Workers, representing 1,829 employees, expires April 6. The CIO operators' contract, covering 10,789 traffic employees, expires April 13. Negotiations with both unions have been under way.

Jansen Says He'll Probe 180 More Teachers

New York School superintendent William Jansen yesterday told congressional investigators that the N.Y. Board of Education was going to subject "about 180" more teachers to "loyalty" probes.

Declaring he was "by no means satisfied" with the extent of the school witchhunts, Jansen called for an outside agency to "help" the Board of Education fight "Communists."

Brooklyn Ace Sub-Getters to Meet Sunday

Brooklyn's ace sub-getters will gather this Sunday evening at 8 p.m. to gather awards for their achievement and discuss further steps in the Worker and Daily Worker circulation. The meeting is being held in Manhattan's Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., so that several of the defendants in the recent Foley Square witchhunt trial will be able to attend. They are not allowed to travel to Brooklyn.

Those who have obtained 10 subs or more, or have built up routes of 10 papers or more, will receive copies of the magnificent new book by Steve Nelson, "The Volunteers."

Manhattan ace sub-getters will be similarly awarded at a county-wide affair called by the Manhattan Freedom of the Press Committee for next Wednesday, April 1, at Yugoslav Hall.

The meeting will be addressed by George Blake Charney, a Foley Square defendant, who will deal with the recent swindle concerning "anti-Semitism" in the Socialist countries. Max Gordon, of the Daily Worker editorial staff, will also speak.

Vets Wire Eisenhower

The New York Chapter of the American Veterans for Peace this week sent President Eisenhower the following wire:

"Greatly heartened by your recent statement you are willing to meet Soviet leaders halfway to talk peace. Soviet Government has expressed similar desires. American people will overwhelmingly support your taking initiative in arranging such a meeting. Urge you take immediate action."

Negro at Alabama Murder Trial Tells of Third Degree

MOBILE, Ala., March 26.—An 18-year-old Negro raised the question of violation of his federally guaranteed civil rights when he testified, at a trial here, that a murder "confession" had been obtained from him by officers who slapped him and stepped on his toes.

The youth, Henry Lee Brown, charged with the Dec. 17, 1952, killing of Mrs. Jessie Trueblood, said he was beaten and questioned for more than 24 hours in relays by six officers at the Mobile County Jail until he signed a "confession." When he repudiated the "confes-

sion" after being transferred to the State Prison, he testified, Warden O. R. Dees showed him the electric chair and forced another oral "confession" from the prisoner.

Brown, an eighth grade student here, allegedly shot Mrs. Trueblood when she objected to his hunting on her property. The de-

fendant told the court he did not know why he was arrested, and the only witnesses against him could testify only that they had heard shooting.

The state rested its case against Brown, relying on the acceptance by the jury of the repudiated "confession."

Hungarian 'Ghosts' Haunt the New York Times Office

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Hungarian circles here yesterday were reported grimly amused by The New York Times' somewhat wavy backtracking on a major Associated Press "Soviet anti-Semitism" fantasy which the Times played up Feb. 22.

Under the head, "Purge in Hungary Held Exaggerated," on page 15 of yesterday's Times, a special dispatch from Vienna declared that "word reached here today from a reliable source" that Zoltan Vas, supposedly a suicide, had appeared last week in Parliament. Moreover, it said he killed Premier Rakosi on both cheeks.

The dispatch continued in more pedestrian fashion to deal with other ghosts of the original "anti-Semitism" purge story of Feb. 22, which was headed: "Soviet Said to

Quot 30 Jews in Hungary in Purge of Regime." With Vas accounted for, yesterday's story admitted cautiously that "all but one of seven Ministers or leading functionaries of the Hungarian Communist regime who, according to recent reports, had been arrested or shot or had committed suicide, have reappeared."

One progressive New York Hungarian compared yesterday's Times headline to Mark Twain's famous remark that the report of his death had been greatly exaggerated.

At the same time he pointed to a page one story March 13 in "Egyetesi Elet," or "Society Life," a Hungarian Zionist newspaper published in this country, whose headline he translated as: "Dr. Emil Weil, Minister in Washing-

ton, and Dr. Szanto, minister in Paris, Arrested in Budapest." The story, he said, went on to state, under a Vienna dateline, that Szanto and Weil, "former minister in Washington," had been called to Budapest and arrested according to a Vienna daily newspaper. **ALIVE AND ACTIVE**

Dr. Weil, however, is still in Washington, and he and Madame Weil will officiate at a reception April 4 "in celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Liberation of Hungary," according to an engraved invitation which the New York Hungarian displayed on his desk.

He pointed out that Dr. Weil is Jewish, and asked what other countries save the Eastern democracies had Jewish ministers — although France, Holland, Belgium and Argentina have sizable Jew-

ish populations. He recalled no Jewish minister from England or Canada being sent to Washington.

The Times story of yesterday was notably free of any hint that the purges who suddenly had come to life were Jews, until the fourth paragraph, which explained as an afterthought, in brackets: "The report of the purge indicated that the officials involved were Jews. Premier Rakosi is a Jew."

This was in marked contrast to the Associated Press story from Vienna of Feb. 21, in the Times of Feb. 22, which began: "Thirty leading Jewish Communists in Hungary were reported tonight to have either committed suicide or otherwise fallen victim to a purge dictated by a visiting Soviet group."

It declared that the 30 were allegedly "suspected Zionists" and

that while some reportedly killed themselves, others "disappeared," some were arrested and some were executed by firing squads, it was said.

LOW-LEVEL

In its story of yesterday the Times declared, "The only Minister who has fallen victim to what seems to have been an otherwise low-level purge is Gyula Deesi, Minister of Justice, whose dismissal and replacement by Bela Kovacs was announced by the Budapest radio on Feb. 7."

It failed to mention, however, that the admittedly replaced Deesi was not Jewish, and that the man who replaced him was a Jew.

The same story said coyly that the only leading Hungarian official "with whose names rumor has

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OUR REPORTER IN CHINA

The World's Biggest Housecleaning

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING

In the summer of 1951, five telephone booths of an unusual type were installed in Shanghai. There were no coins or tokens. The 500 yuan (two and a half cents in U. S. money) were to be left in a wooden box alongside each booth.

"The results show," says a Sept. 10, 1952, news report, that "confidence in the honesty of the general public has been completely justified. No one has failed to pay the fee for each call made."

Reading this, I thought back to one of my first encounters with China, a book entitled "Chinese Characteristics," by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, a British missionary whose writings were classics 50 years ago.

An old friend here had taken me through the fantastic Tun An Market bookshops, on what used to be called Morrison St. in Peking, one of my first evenings here. And he had recommended old Dr. Smith's work as one way of getting perspective on the country. Among Smith's many observations of the China he knew was what he called the "absence of public spirit."

"Not only do the Chinese feel no interest in that which belongs to the public," Smith wrote, "but all such property, if unprotected and available, is a mark for theft. Paving stones are carried off for private use, and square rods of brick facing to the city walls gradually disappear. A wall enclosing a foreign cemetery in one of the ports of China was recently carried away until not a brick remained. . . . It is not many years since an extraordinary sensation was caused in the Imperial Palace in Peking by the discovery that extensive robberies had been committed on the copper roofs of some of the buildings within the forbidden city. . . ."

A NEW ERA
That China is gone. It's a fact that in the headquarters of the Pedicab Drivers Union you can reclaim lost articles, including rings of precious stones and metals, for they are scrupulously turned in.

During the Peace Conference in the fall of 1952, most foreign guests instinctively locked their doors at night, or when they went out for a stroll . . . it took but a short while before they realized that to do so was in fact an insult to the hotel staff.

In the Yenan days, of course, American observers were always deeply impressed by the moral standards of the Communists. They were utterly selfless, utterly ruthless with their own weaknesses, determined to remake themselves in the process of re-making and saving their homeland. The Communists here did not "seize" power; they captured the imagination of China, by the exemplary behavior of their troops in the villages, by the high morals which they set.

Yet no matter how closely linked with their people, the Communists were only a handful. How then have they been succeeding in the "remodeling"—that is the favorite word here—of 475,000,000 people?

CAMPAIGNS

One answer lies in the series of "campaigns" which swept the country in the first half of 1952. This is the famous Wu Fan drive against the five evils of tax evasion, theft of state property, stealing economic information for private speculation, cheating on government contracts and bribing government personnel; this drive took

place in every single business enterprise, in every commercial unit of the land.

Alongside of it was the San Fan drive directed against corruption, waste and bureaucracy restricted to government offices.

And side by side with these are the almost continual Party rectification campaigns, which embrace the 5,000,000 Communist Party members, though non-Communists are often invited to take part. But how did these come about?

In the late fall of 1951 Communist leader, Po-I-Po made a speech declaring that corruption and dishonesty was rife throughout China and in fact rife in the Communist Party itself. He gave some shocking examples. The whole nation listened.

A NEW KIND OF PARTY

It wasn't exactly news that after three years of power, a new group of rulers might be touched by corruption. China has seen many, many things come and go in its long history. This had happened before. But here was a party which confessed its weaknesses, and took the whole land into its confidence. And what's more, proposed to do something about it. Having decided to purge itself, the party could expect—on the principle of exerting leadership by example—that the whole country would do likewise.

The initiative always came from above—but the purpose was to get every single individual to speak up. The general manager in a plant might begin with a report. Then anyone who wished could speak—any secretary, any worker, any office boy. Any charge whatever could be voiced, even if it had no direct relevance to the five evils. The idea was for everyone to get anything and everything off his or her chest. The chairman was never allowed to interrupt, and it did not matter—at the outset—whether the charges made were just or unjust or whether there was proof. The important thing was for each individual to say what he thought was wrong with the way the general manager had been running that plant. And it was one of the most tremendous exhibitions of free speech any land has ever seen.

CARE IN EVIDENCE

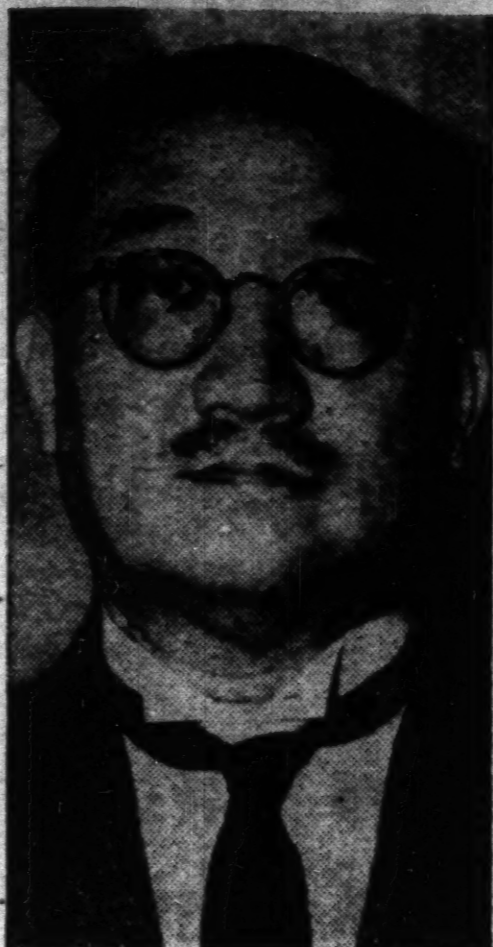
And the general manager was not supposed to answer back; in a criticism proceeding, the problem is not to defend any person, or take personal feelings into account, to answer back or begin a cross discussion. The problem is to air every single charge.

For there was always an elected committee which noted everything down, and those which dealt with the Wu Fan (or in the government bureaus, the San Fan) were sifted for investigation. Members of the committees were dispatched in every direction, sometimes thousands of kilometers across the country, to ferret out the facts and establish the truth. For the only thing that counted in the end was absolutely foolproof evidence: it was this which determined the judgment.

Of course, at the onset of this process, most of the real thieves could not take the criticism. They broke down quickly, and confessed to cheating, to bribing, to corrupting public officials, and they gave away the goods on each other. In the vast majority of cases, they coupled their confessions with pledges to make restitution of public property within a specified time.

PROOF REQUIRED

But a confession was not accepted as proof of guilt in itself.



H. H. KUNG, Finance Minister in the Chiang Kai-shek regime, was cleaned out of China with the other corrupt rulers when the people took over. In the years that followed, the Chinese people accomplished the world's biggest housecleaning.

It was necessary to have black on white evidence. For there is a particular psychology of confessions. In some cases a man will simply confess simply to avoid being burdened by a rigorous criticism. He may confess to a minor "crime" to conceal a much more heinous one; he might get off with no punishment at all for stealing a few thousand pounds of flour whereas a hundred thousand would bring him before the court. Moreover, he might easily offer to make repayment of the few thousand pounds.

On the other hand, a man might wish to cover a minor crime by confessing to a major one; the major one, upon being investigated would prove so ridiculous and untrue that the minor one might not be discovered after all.

This whole process took six months. Its vast scope must be understood, for it is at the very heart of the remoulding of people. The figures for nine of China's leading cities showed that 76 percent of the industrial and commercial circles had been found guilty of some form of

theft and bribery—for after all, isn't capitalism just one whole system of legalized robbery? And it was also discovered that 4.5 percent of the government cadres were also found wanting with respect to corruption and waste.

FEW REACH COURT

But the punishment did not consist of taking such great numbers of people to the courts, though many were tried and a few shot. First of all, most of them pledged restitution of damages. Others were censured. Still others may have been given less responsible posts. Only in a few really criminal cases did the matter then come to the courts.

The entire proceeding was handled in each unit of every organization of the country by the people who worked there. This was not a Communist Party affair. No police were involved. No enforcement agencies of the state entered the picture unless so requested by the decision of the people concerned.

Once a man undertook to reform—to pay up, or to take in a lesser job, or to come back into his present work and try to do better than before (as happened in most cases) the entire public attitude changed. The original criticism was never to be thrown in his face.

Indeed the very same people who might have criticized him would come forward and insist that he was a very valuable comrade whom the organization had found fit to give major responsibilities, a comrade trying to remold himself, and hence to be treated with the utmost consideration. The rule here is that one must never kick a man who is trying to do his best.

Thus, it was typical of China that at the height of the Wu Fan campaign, the government called a conference of the industrial and commercial circles—that is the representative of the business classes—where the highest Communist leaders spoke. They reaffirmed their support for the united front with private business. The basic principle of People's China—that private enterprise has a future provided it produces useful goods for the community was underlined. In fact, normal profits were defined as ranging from 10 to 30 percent.

ARGENTINE ENVOY TELLS OF LAST TALK WITH STALIN

MOSCOW, March 26.—Argentine Ambassador Leopoldo Bravo said yesterday that Premier Joseph Stalin told him less than a week before he died that "when people get to know one another . . . they inevitably become friendly."

Bravo recalled his conversation with the late Soviet premier during an interview. The ambassador was one of the last foreign envoys to be received by Stalin. They met for 45 minutes on Feb. 27—Stalin died on March 5.

Bravo said he raised the question of Soviet-Argentine trade with Stalin during what he then described as "a cordial, friendly and agreeable conversation."

He recalled that Stalin showed keen interest in the development of not only economic but cultural and sports relations as well. The ambassador said that when he mentioned the desirability of sending a Russian ballet to Argentina, and arranging for a football match between Moscow and Buenos Aires, Stalin replied:

"That would be very interesting because when people get to know one another through cul-

tural, scientific and sports contact they inevitably become friendly."

Bravo added that of all the statesmen he had met, Stalin made the most favorable impression from the standpoint of simplicity and affability.

"He just made you feel at home," the ambassador said.

In reply to a question, Bravo said the situation apparently has not changed with Stalin's death, with the new Soviet government continuing the same policies as the old.

Bravo said his "immediate objective" was the conclusion of the trade agreement. After that, he added, other things will follow.

"The atmosphere is favorable and there is good feeling toward us," the ambassador said.

He said he would resume talks shortly on the possibility of exchanging football and ballet visits and would call on new foreign minister V. M. Molotov as soon as arrangements are made.

Bravo said trade negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and are expected to be concluded shortly.

McCarthyism

(Continued from Page 3)
tee organized by John Foster Dulles.

That is, the financial oligarchy, which owns and runs America's basic industries for their private profit and not for the national welfare were faced in 1932 with an American people still nominally in possession of their democratic rights, their Constitution and their Bill of Rights. The people, especially the working people in heavy industry, used these rights to wrest big gains in the form of social security, new unions etc.

The industrialists do not intend apparently, to "get caught" again with such a situation. If there is to be an economic crisis, if there is to be the "necessity," (from their standpoint) of shoving the nation into a world war, or at least of refusing to make peace in Korea and elsewhere, then, by God, they are not going to face "the clear and present danger" of a discontented, war-hating population in possession of their 160-year-old Constitution.

THE JOB THEN, as they see it, is to prepare the U. S. and the American people for their "world destiny," for "world leadership," by destroying either the American Constitution as the effective law of present-day capitalist society in the USA. Or even better, to destroy the substance of that Constitution, to smash up all its legal protections of the individual's freedom, without seeming to do so. In fact, the problem for them is to destroy the American Constitution by appearing to be saving it. For this they have let loose the terrorizing mythology of "communist subversion," "communist infiltration," "communist thinking" and the other menaces which they have borrowed so heavily from the arsenal of German fascism.

For this, they need a special kind of political operator.

For this, they need a special kind of political grouping, ready to push aside the outworn restraints of "fair play," "the rules of evidence," the legal axiom that every American is innocent until proved guilty, and the Constitutional protection of the right to teach and advocate political doctrines to the jury of the people.

McCarthyism—the brutal hunt for "Communism" in government, in unions, schools, the radio, the arts, the film, etc. etc.—is their answer to this "need" of theirs.

BUT CAN THIS pro-fascist McCarthyism have in the USA the same conditions which made the rise of fascism so astoundingly easy in Hitler's Germany? Can the people find the means to defeat this internal menace to their Constitutional freedoms? What is the contribution of the Marxists to this rising national struggle to save the Constitution? What is the meaning of the recent alarm at McCarthyism expressed by the teachers and ministers? What of the liberal theory that we must fight "the twin menaces of McCarthyism and Communism"? Where do the Rosenberg case, the McCarran-Walter racist quotas and political tests for citizenship, fit into this struggle? These we shall discuss tomorrow and in subsequent articles.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 25, 1947, at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Far West)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$6.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00
The Worker 1.00 1.50 2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$6.50 \$14.50
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 14.50
The Worker 1.50 2.00 3.00

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7354
Cable Address "Deliwork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

WHERE THE MONEY IS NEEDED

FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER, Rene Mayer, is rushing to Washington to beg for more money. He needs the money to murder the peoples of Vietnam who are seeking the right to govern themselves.

To prove that he is worthy of getting another \$500,000,000 of American taxpayers' money, Mayer has just arrested the young editor of L'Humanite, Communist paper, and other trade union leaders of the 5,000,000-member trade union movement, the CGT.

L'Humanite editor, Andre Stil, has been denouncing the French government's useless and criminal war against people of Indo-China. Mayer has locked him up for being "subversive." Mayer figures he will have a better chance of getting more American taxpayers dollars out of the State Department.

New Yorkers are being told there is nothing they can do about plugging up the \$180,000,000 estimated deficit in the city budget, except to pay 20-25 cents fare, higher rents, and more taxes. But here are some facts which Mayer's rush visit brings to mind:

Washington has given \$10,000,000,000—10 billion dollars—to French generals and bankers during the past five years as "aid." Most of this went into buying guns or into fattening the dividends of a few French corporations.

Last year, Washington gave the French government \$50,000,000—a half a billion—to buy guns with which to murder Asians who want national independence.

What Washington spent in one year on this item alone would cover the New York City deficit for two years, and permit the building of new schools, housing projects and the running of the subways with a five-cent fare.

Mayer is rushing here to grab some more "aid" just as the American labor movement is showing that it is beginning to get fed up with the endless pumping of American blood and treasure into the bottomless pit of Washington's lunatic foreign policy which spurns peace, negotiations and profitable trade with the 800,000,000 of the socialist countries. The auto union's resolution for Eisenhower-Malenkov talks is a case in point. So is the Butcher Workmen's stand that we should accept Chou En-lai's offer of a Korean cease-fire.

So as we watch the Dewey's picking our pockets, and the Impellitteri's and Halley's telling us we must cut our throats to pay off the Rockefeller bondholders, let us recall the \$500,000,000 we handed free of charge to Mayer last year to help kill Indo-Chinese, and the new dough he wants as the reward for having arrested patriotic French labor leaders who want peace the way the auto union does.

JANSEN'S COVER-UP

NEW YORK'S superintendent of schools rushed to Washington the other day.

To demand that our children get better schools? That some small portion of the \$70,000,000,000 going for guns be set aside to tear down the pre-Civil War firetraps into which our kids go every day in many neighborhoods? Not at all.

Jansen rushed to promise the McCarran-McCarthy mobsters who are disgracing America with their antics that he will do their bidding and fire more "communist" teachers.

Will this help our schools? Will this help our children? Of course not. On the contrary, the purpose of the firings for "communism" is to frighten all the teachers into accepting the vile conditions, the heavier teaching loads, the extra work, etc.

Jansen had the gall to say that the teachers he is firing have no ethics, no patriotism, do not have a free mind, and do not respect the individuality of the children. He invents these falsehoods because his snoopers have not been able to find a single case of a "suspected teacher" violating ethics, patriotism, or respect for the children.

On the contrary, these hounded teachers have proved themselves among the finest, honored by their colleagues, their students and their communities. It is only anti-Semites and racists like May Quinn who have nothing to fear from Jansen. Let a teacher shout for war and he will be viewed as a patriot. Let him seek peace and better schools for our country, and Jansen will persecute him.

Our Parent-Teachers Association and the trade unions should demand that Jansen stop his cover-up of the school system.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Broadening the Peace Fight in Negro Liberation Movement

By PETTIS PERRY

IT IS OVER two months now since Eisenhower has taken office. We estimated at the time immediately following the election that reaction had won a victory. This holds forth the most serious problem for the Negro people's liberation movement.

During the elections of 1952, the Negro people increased their representation by 37 percent in various political offices—including the election of a Negro woman to the State Senate in Michigan. The Negro people pressed forward for a civil rights program. And while the movement was not sufficiently united—among the Negro people and labor—this was and is a popular demand of the Negro people. But the Eisenhower administration has shown that the only promise it intends to keep is the one it made to Wall Street and the Dixiecrats.

The Negro people are now faced with the problem of how best to put forward and press their demands for peace. I would say offhand that there are three pressing problems which concern the whole Negro people and the American working class—problems that are of serious proportions.

First is the whole question of all-out support to the peoples of Africa, South Africa, Southwest Africa, Nigeria and Tunisia, making the struggles in support of South Africa central. This is the only place on earth where racism and jimcrowism are worse than in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. It is for this reason that the people of South Africa have taken the path of breaking through the jimcrow oppressive barriers that prevent them from even living in the large towns in their own country and the natives are compelled to live on reservations.

South African people are compelled to carry 16 passes on their person because of the Pass Laws.

It is sufficient to have only one pass missing out of the sixteen for an African to go to jail for violating the Pass Law. If an African decides to have a wedding or a party of any kind and goes to buy beer, he must have a pass for that. It is in the discretion of the bar owner to sell the beer or refuse it. In cases where it is sold, one African is permitted four gallons of beer on his permit. Imagine a wedding or dance with 500 people or so and four gallons of beer.

JIMCROW in parks, on railroad stations, etc., is the custom throughout South Africa. If a trade union made up of Europeans accepts one African into its membership, the whole union is outlawed and made illegal. Such is the condition of South Africa.

Yet, there is all the screaming of U. S. imperialism about the free world western democracy, and American way of life. But where are the servants of imperialism—the Randolphs, the Schuylers and the rest of them (who pretend to see anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, who constantly rave about the oppression of the Europeans over the African people)—why are they, together with U. S. imperialism, so silent on this outrageous situation in South Africa?

They are silent because U. S. imperialism has tremendous investments of around \$80,000,000 in South Africa. The South African government (made up of non-Africans) is close to the conditions in Mississippi, Ala-

bama and Georgia with respect to the American Negro and is thereby close to the hearts of U. S. imperialism which fully "appreciates" the ideas of "white supremacy."

It is a scandal of the first magnitude that the progressive forces permitted U. S. imperialism to keep Africa off the agenda of the United Nations. This question is of great importance to the Negro people in this country and to the whole peace forces.

The question of Africa is the broadest highway leading to the Negro masses in the fight for peace. Therefore, a movement around the whole question of Africa would for the first time bring into being a mass movement for peace among the Negro people in this country. And this is indispensable for the whole peace movement.

THE SECOND very important question is the fight for jobs and job opportunities. That means among other things the most widespread struggle in every industry to break down lily-white shops, to demand admittance of Negroes into all types of industry hitherto closed to them, such as skilled trades in the railroad industry.

In states like New York, Connecticut and others that have FEPC or civil rights legislation on their statute books, it would seem that the most serious effort should be made to compel these Committees to function and by their enforcement of these statutes to bring Negroes into skilled positions in every railroad shop, such as switchmen, brakemen, engineers, firemen, skilled mechanics and others. Here there is no question of interstate commerce and such state campaigns could be very effective.

In states that have no such laws, the most serious efforts should be made for the enactment of a federal FEPC as well as state laws against discrimination in employment. The question of an FEPC in general on a national scale with teeth in it is indispensable for the Negro people and for even simple ordinary American democracy.

In general, it would seem that the program adopted by the Negro Labor Council at its last convention to make railroad a major concentration point for this organization is extremely important from a whole number of angles. For one thing, this kind of campaign would make possible a national unified struggle of this organization and would enable labor and the Negro people not associated with this organization to either unite with it on a national scale or develop parallel action to it. In any case, the fight against lily-white industries as it presents itself in the railroad industry is one of the key problems of our time on the economic front.

THE THIRD major problem concerning the Negro people is how best to push forward and extend some of the hard won gains of the Negro people on the political front.

The preparations for the municipal elections of 1953 and the State and Congressional elections of 1954 should already be

gin to see the emergence of the broadest possible coalition for a full extension of Negro representation, making every guarantee possible to bring forward as a part of this development not only Negroes, but as many as possible, Negroes from the labor movement and from the anti-imperialist fronts. The most far-reaching attention should be given to some of these problems. This is very important for the further strengthening of the whole fight for Negro representation.

This points up the whole question of assisting by every means the right to vote movement in the South, and the whole struggle of the Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers in the South for economic and social improvement. This is important for linking together the struggle of the Negro national minority in the North with that of the Negro majority in the South.

In striving to unfold struggles around these and other issues of the Negro people, everything possible should be done to unify all strata of the Negro population in the broadest possible coalition. Everything depends upon how effective a coalition can be brought into being. It is possible for the progressive forces in Negro life and in the progressive peace movement to make a major contribution by seeking the most far-reaching ways to develop a broad coalition around one or another issue or series of issues, not expecting the movement for the moment to embrace all issues that the progressive movement may be concerned with.

This approach is the key to bringing about some major solutions to some of the problems of the Negro people's movement.

These three points, taken together, envision the basis for a comprehensive peace program among the Negro people.

Letters from Readers

Stalin's Picture

Editor, Daily Worker:

Despite all the sneering, the pictures of Stalin tell the story of his greatness. No barrage of his vermin detractors can destroy this. How can such a venerable face, marked with such fatherly kindness, such human concern and patience, be all the awful things ascribed to him by the anti-human and decadent capitalist press.

One is reminded of the old Chinese maxim: "One picture is worth a thousand words."

Or, in the case of the gutter press, let's make it a million words.

C. T.

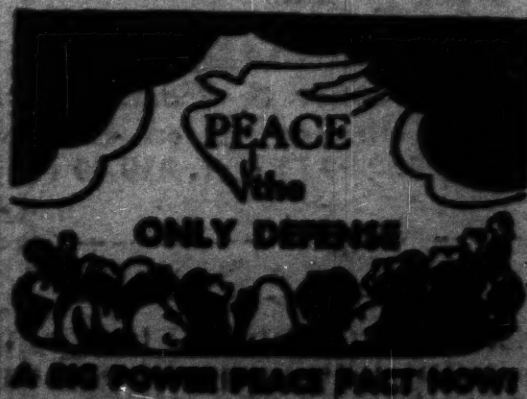
Steelworker's Poem Praised

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to thank you for printing "A Steelworker Talks of Stalin," the beautiful poetic tribute to Stalin in today's Daily.

I find it difficult to say why I love this poem, but I think it is because it rises above sentimentality. It conveys understanding. It analyzes and imparts knowledge while it inspires hope. I suggest you print it in the weekly paper and in permanent form, for others to see and own.

My thanks to Bill Williams



Classified Ads

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Ghosts

(Continued from Page 3)

been so busy" who still was "missing" was Lieut. Gen. Peter Gabor, head of the "political police." It continued in a mood of amusement.

"What, if anything, has happened to him is not known, but the report published by the United States news agency that he and his wife and children had been shot by the Russians was doubted by those in a position to judge."

One thing well known in Hungarian circles here is that one of the sorrows of Gabor's life is that he has never had any children.

Arpad Hazi, deputy premier who, the Times now recalls, has "appeared in public recently," was one of three high officials of Hungary to attend Premier Joseph Stalin's funeral, according to Szabad Nep, Hungarian newspaper.

With Karoly Kiss, deputy premier, Hazi had been reporting missing by AP. The Times of yesterday admitted Kiss also had been seen in public at official functions of late, as had Deputy Minister of Defense Sandor Nogradi and Erik Molnar, foreign minister.

Actually Molnar was one of a Hungarian delegation to attend the funeral of Premier Gottwald of Czechoslovakia March 16, as reported in Szabad Nep.

The same newspaper on Feb. 19 ran a photo across the bottom of page one showing a group attending a Soviet-Hungarian friendship celebration; and while individuals were not identified, such important Hungarian officials as Defense Minister Farkas, the "missing" Nogradi, Kovacs and Erik Cero, all of them Jews, were easily recognizable.

Farkas also headed the delegation to the Gottwald funeral. And Cero was a main speaker at a large trade union gathering late in February or early March.

The Times of yesterday failed to mention any of those in the so-called "low-level purge" except the non-Jew, Decsi.

Cero, a deputy prime minister, was the subject of an eight-column streamer story in "Szabadsag," Hungarian daily newspaper published in Cleveland, on Feb. 27, which related how he was incarcerated in a "closed institution."

UAW

(Continued from Page 1)

though hundreds of 2,600 delegates had already gone home and many were impatient to leave.

The committee withdrew the proposal when it became apparent that those who wanted a recall had the voting strength to defeat it. Later the committee recommended and received approval that a one or two year be left to the decision of each local.

Expressing the sentiment of the opponents to the move was delegate Al Nash, of Chrysler Local 7. He expressed concern for the trend in administration efforts to "abandon the important foundation of the UAW that made it known as the union with the most active participation of the rank and file."

"This amendment is proposed

when we need more democracy and greater participation of the rank and file than ever," he said.

Nash noted that already the union's convention were put on a semi-annual basis.

A CREATIVE FORCE

"We are a creative force not shareholders of an insurance corporation," he went on. "Long term contracts, many of us will have to admit, have already brought reduced participation in the rank and file. This is another step in the direction of depriving the rank and file of the mechanical means for participation in the union's work. Let us not go step by step to AFL practices."

The supporters of the longer term for local officers argued mainly that a person no sooner gets into office than he must begin to campaign for reelection and that "the UAW has grown up."

The constitution committee also obtained approval for salary increases for the officers: Reuther's from \$11,250 to \$18,000; secretary-treasurer Mazey's from \$10,750 to \$14,000; for the two vice-presidents from \$9,250 to \$12,500 and for the 19 board members from \$7,750 to \$10,000 annually.

No important changes took place in the election of regional directors who also make up the board. Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, lost in his bid for directorship of the West Side, Detroit area by a vote of 555—nearly 300 votes short of Joe McCusker, the lowest victor for the two posts.

The buks of the day was taken up with constitutional changes. With delegates already trickling homeward and a stampede for the trains and planes expected tonight, the convention had not yet touched political action and many other important resolutions.

Old Baldy

(Continued from Page 1)

Division, lost and recaptured it, perhaps half a million dollars had been spent in fortifying it."

In the thick of the action, Maj. Gen. Arthur C. Trudeau, commander of the Seventh Division, had said: "We will retake Old Baldy—and soon." Later he said Old Baldy would be retaken in "a reasonable length of time."

Gen. Trudeau may be right. Old Baldy and T-Bone and Pork Chop hills may change hands many times in this war. But that is not what concerns the people at home as they anxiously scan the new stories. What concerns them is the "chalk-white faces of bleeding soldiers" and the dread of Defense Department telegrams to next of kin.

It might be different if Old Baldy were in the Black Hills of South Dakota, or the Catskills of New York, or the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. But it is a scrubby hill with no "strategic importance" 8,000 miles from our shores.

And, meanwhile, the battles go on, although the fighting could be stopped in a minute. It could be stopped if we did as the magazine of the AFL

QUEENS SUB DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Schenectady came through with 10 Worker subs and 6 for the Daily Worker, while Buffalo continued to come through with scattered subs and bundle orders. The Schenectady area opened its campaign last week.

A single group of five readers in the Kings Highway area of Brooklyn has so far come through with 82 subscriptions. Some 80 subs had expired in the area. They've received renewals from 45 so far, with 35 still to go. Some 38 subs obtained are new readers. This is a group which spreads the paper all-year-round.

From out-of-town, we received 5 Worker subs from West Virginia, and 11 from Detroit. New Jerseyites, and Chicagoans continued to send in batches of subs, the Jersey subs coming from Camden, Newark and the New Brunswick area.

The Jerseyites now have in some 65 percent of their overall goal of 1,200 for the two papers, while Illinois, which is conducting a friendly rivalry with Jersey, has reached about 60 percent of its goal of 2,000.

Butchers proposed—accept the recommendations for a cease-fire now with the prisoner of war issue to be negotiated later.

(From Miami, Fla., Dr. Elmer Hess reported "an increase in the suicide rate among our troops." Dr. Hess had submitted a report to President Eisenhower after touring Korea as special civilian assistant to the army surgeon general.

(Dr. Hess said troops had told him they were tired of being "sitting ducks" without their efforts meaning anything.)

"It was," said the Herald Tribune, "all in all an unpleasant mess."

Gromyko

(Continued from Page 1)

He said that if the U.S. Government did this, "descendants of present-day Americans" would be eternally grateful to it.

GIVES FACTS

Vaclav David, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, wound up the debate with a reiteration of data on which his government based its charges. He assailed charges of Cabot Lodge in point-to-point refutation.

Lodge had the gall to speak of human rights, said David, at the very time when "in this United Nations building . . . followers of McCarran" were using practices of the Spanish Inquisition and "driving people to suicide" whose only crime was that they wished to live in freedom. David also spoke of the lynching of Negroes in the U. S., whose only crime was the color of their skin.

David also replied to Mrs. Golda Myerson, who in the course of the debate had announced that her delegation would submit facts about the alleged anti-Jewish persecutions in Czechoslovakia as evidenced by the Slansky trial. At the proper time, David said, the Czechoslovak delegation would reply to "these loud and incendiary statements" and the "highly advertised propaganda" of the Israeli delegation.

David declared that the Slansky trial had exposed how shamelessly the Zionist network had worked with the gang of conspirators headed by Slansky. He said it was an established fact that after the establishment of the State of Israel and its subordination to the U. S., Zionist organizations of all types

had become "tools of American espionage service." He said Zionist organizations were "abusing the sufferings of Jews under Hitler," and were trying to "press capital from the horrors of Oswiecim and Maidenek."

Joseph

(Continued from Page 1)

three decisive votes for the gouge. April 27 is the last day for the board to act on the new budget.

"If an agreement is prepared by the new Transit Authority, which I can conscientiously go along with," Joseph told the board, "then I will vote for it, but we will not have a situation where we will be at the mercy of a transit authority."

He refused to clarify his statement, since the Authority is deliberately meant to increase the fare.

The mayor has already predicted cuts in service and personnel in every city department to slash \$73,000,000 from the budget. Joseph's three votes on the board, if joined with City Council President Rudolph Halley (3) and Borough President Wagner (2) would make a tie on the Authority issue. Both Halley and Wagner have pledged themselves against the higher fare plan, and the other 11 votes have been cast for it.

ALP PROGRAM

Yesterday the combined ALP state executive and state administrative committees voted to launch a city-wide petition drive directed to Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate against the Authority, to check cuts in vital services, to force higher commercial and industrial property assessments, to lower taxes on small home owners, and to mobilize a united front protest at City Hall when budget hearings are called between April 7 and 17.

Inside Soviet Schools—Series Begins Tuesday

How does the Soviet educational system operate? What is taught in the schools there? What changes are taking place in education?

These are some of the questions dealt with in a dramatic series of articles on Soviet Education by Joseph Clark, Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker.

Watch for the first article in the feature section on Tuesday.

Sincerest Condolences

to

MARY and FAMILY

**NEW YORK STATE
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE**

Great Linen Sale Buy Now!

Imported table cloths, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard. All linens in colors and sizes.

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Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items.

STANLEY THEATRE

Seventh Ave. bet. 41st and 42nd St.

To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

JUST ARRIVED . . .

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The very best I've ever shown. They will sell for \$94, \$1.39, \$1.49, \$1.59, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00 a yard.

Don't miss this wonderful chance to beat the summer high fabric prices and the rush to see your summer frocks. . . . Come to

MILL END IMPORTS

80 East 11th St.

(bet. 2nd & 3rd) — Room 208

Theatregoers Speak Their Mind On New Playwrights' 'Big Deal'

The Big Deal, New Playwrights' powerful new play dramatizing the Negro people's fight against red-baiting, starts its fourth week at New Playwrights Theatre, 405 W. 41 St. tonight (Friday).

An unusual feature of the production is that it was written, directed and produced by Negroes. Ossie Davis, authored the play, Julian Mayfield directed and Stanley Greene produced it. The cast also includes nine Negro artists, among them Bill Robinson and Milroy Ingram.

Abner W. Berry of the Daily Worker staff, said The Big Deal "is the real thing, pulsating with the richness and drama of the Negro people's struggle for dignity in an atmosphere overcast with racism and witchhunts."

This is also the consensus of the audience. On entering the theatre each ticket-holder receives a program. Within its pages is a blank sheet of paper marked "comments."

Following are some of the comments made by members of the audience.

William L. Patterson: "Everyone should see this play. It hits hard and it hits sure."

Constance E.: "Everybody is very very thirsty for more theatre like this."

Gloria D.: "This play has been a breath of fresh air. Shall spread bouquets to all my friends about it. Very politically sound and hard-hitting. Very well written. However, actors could be busy polishing up their performances."

Hodara: "A fine, progressive play, gripping, true to life; it grapples with two contemporary problems: The Communist issue and the Negro people in the U. S. The second act may be a bit long. Perhaps the sections pertaining to Alice can be cut slightly."

Louisa M.: "The acting was excellent. Each individual merged into his particular role. It was worth seeing. However, please cut down on the swearing. It was really over used, and much over-emphasized. It took something away from the play itself. It says a lot without the swearing."

M. A.: "The play should start on time."

Dr. & Mrs. L. F.: "Wonderful, timely, arrange for vast audience in center of town. And God speed you."

C. Blodow: "What do you think I think? I think it was wonderful! Play, dialog and performance!"

F. T.: "Some sequences not too clear. Topic and most of acting excellent."

Thelma D.: "Dramatic—exciting. Not much change of pace. Too much profanity."

Laura N.: "Story timely. Felt second act was not smooth. Switch in Jay's attitude too sudden to be convincing."

James S.: "The play was wonderful. Too much profanity in first act."

John H. R.: "Can't find words to describe how much I enjoyed it."

Saul Gross: "Play is first class in what it says, of course, but in dramatic power it loses on at least two scores. More humor and true to life hominess could have been added by making the agent less frenetic and more humorously foolish and thereby added to its wider appeal."

Mrs. Bea S.: "Play was very exciting—excellent. For many people that we could sell tickets to at our organization there was too much profanity. The play could be just as hard-hitting etc., if the profanity was cut down."

Percy F.: "The play itself is very good with first rate dialogue. It started slowly but grows rapidly up to a good pace. Acting good, particularly that of Bill Robinson which was brilliant. Second act needs tightening."

Sol K.: "Much fine material in

the play but characters are not flesh and blood people, they are 'instruments' for the expression of the authors' views:

Judy F.: "Theme very exciting—very positive and important production. Too many distracting movements on stage in first part of first scene. Not enough concentration on specific problem. Last scene too contrived. Speeches a little too pat."

Joseph B.: "Very good. Should be made into a movie."

J. Henry: "Good play—could be longer! The male supremacist remark about women 'being only cooperative when they want to be' could be erased."

George F.: "A white person who

sees this is made to realize the problems and struggles that Negroes have to face. It could have been realistic to have at least one white person in cast of characters who was good."

Anne McC.: "Very honest in theme. Performances good. Resolution rather forced. Generally very worthwhile."

Eileen S.: "Enjoyed play immensely. Please put on more like it."

The Big Deal is performed every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. For reservations or information about theatre parties and block bookings call LO 5-9856 between 6 and 10 p.m.

CONGRESSIONAL AXE-MAN ATTACKS MURAL PAINTING

WASHINGTON, March 26 (FP)—Rep. Hubert B. Scudder, Republican from the First Congressional District of California, is a native son of that state and, by gum, he doesn't want any of the "Harry Bridges school of art" cluttering up the Rincon Annex Post Office Building in San Francisco.

That, he told Federated Press, is why he introduced HR 211 and has needed reactionary chairman George A. Dondero (R-Mich.) of the House Public Works Committee for quick handling of the bill. So efficient has been the Scudder brand of needling that Dondero has promised action on Scudder's bill within the week.

HR 211 would order the U. S. Administrator of General Services "to take such action as may be necessary for the prompt removal of the mural paintings on the lobby walls of the Rincon Annex Post Office Building."

Thus Scudder revived the knock-down and drag-out fight which raged in front pages of the nation's newspapers in the early '40s over the famous murals by artist Anton Refregier depicting California's progress toward civilization through decades of violence, bloodshed, race lynchings, vigilante raids and mass struggle.

On page 1707 in the Congressional Record, March 5, Scudder explained:

"The murals contain subtle ridicule of characters which are supposed to represent the American people. For example, in a panel where a roundtable group is shown, an unnecessary shading behind the figure representing the

U. S. makes it appear this person has mule-like ears."

The fact that the murals went up under the New Deal, Scudder said, shows "to what extent subversive elements have invaded the field of American art with their insidious propaganda."

Now that the Republicans are in charge, Scudder implied, they can wipe out the murals and the threat to the American way of art. In an interview with FP, Scudder was more outspoken.

"What if all this was a part of American history?" he asked. "We want to forget it. Why, my own grandfather had to cross Panama on foot and met up with bandits. Of course they had to be strung up."

"And the race business, why bring that up?" (The murals vividly depict the wholesale violence against Chinese and other minorities.) "We fought a Civil War over that once. Let's forget it now. There are plenty of good things to show about California." The same, he said, goes for the "night riders."

He admitted that "probably it's true the Catholic missions rounded up the Indians and made them build the missions whether they liked it or not." But he believes it's just as well to forget all that. Its over, isn't it?

Scudder was a real estate man in his native Sebastopol (California, mind you) before entering politics. He cited organizations backing his drive to remove the murals as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution and Native Sons of the Golden West.

FILMS, LECTURES AND MUSIC

The Jefferson School's cultural forum tonight (Friday) features a discussion and slide projection of the paintings of Alee Neel. Mike Gold and Joseph Solman will participate with Miss Neel in the discussion.

John Howard Lawson will lecture on Walt Whitman tonight (Friday) at the ASP Galleries, 35 W. 64 St. at 8:30.

Starting Saturday, the Stanley Theatre will present the Polish film, "Border Street," for one week only. One of New Poland's finest films, it tells the story of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

The cast of "Border Street" is made up largely of people who were part of the ghetto during the days of the Nazi invasion.

The second feature on the Stanley's double-bill is "The Vilna Legend," with Joseph Buloff and the Vilna Art Players.

The 29th annual concert of the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra will be held this Saturday night at Town Hall, 113 W. 43 St. Samuel Firstman will conduct, and

guest artists are Hillel and Aviva, Israeli and Arabic folk singers.

The newly-published philosophical essay, "On Contradiction," by Mao Tse-tung will be the subject of the forum at the Jefferson School this Sunday evening. Featured speakers will be Dr. Howard Selsam, director of the Jefferson School, and Myer Weise, lecturer and teacher of political economy and other subjects.

Margaret McCaden, interpreter of songs of the Negro people, headlines the Spring Music Festival to be given this Sunday evening at the Hungarian House, 181 St. and Southern Boulevard. The Festival is sponsored by Bronx Artists for the Rosenbergs.

Featured with Miss McCaden and her variety concert group are Lillian Goodman, concert and folk singer; Guy Caravan, guitarist and folk singer, the Bronx String Ensemble and other artists.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the phone street address, of your local office.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

No Rap at TV, But Did You See All This? . . .

THEY PLAYED AGAIN last night in Boston and this is written well before that clash, but the Knicks sure squeezed through in fine style here Wednesday. Nobody on the winning side came within 10 points of Bob Cousy's 28, but anyone of seven Knicks could and did score more than a few times. Which is a good part of the "secret" of the home team's success.

Basketball is a team game, but as the crowd filed out after the 95-91 opening playoff victory there was a lot of talking about three individuals, Cousy, Clifton and Vanderweghe.

Television is wonderful for basketball, especially compared to baseball. But it still isn't the whole game. Suppose the action involving the ball is on one part of the court and you decide to take a look at where Cousy is at the moment, or see what one of the coaches' reaction is at the moment. You see, when you watch a game over television you are limited to what the cameraman chooses to show you.

At the start of the game I was watching Cousy. As it happened, so were most of the television viewers, for much of the time he had the ball and was either putting it in the basket or feeding it miraculously to teammates to do same. One thing about the slightly built, unruffled-looking French-American (his parents came from France and Bob speaks the language fluently)—he "moves without the ball," which makes it very difficult to guard him.

Al McGuire, underweight and masked, made a valiant attempt to continue his boast of "owning" Cousy. Actually, he never could stop Bob more than one half because he had to foul out to hold him that long. But this night he never had a chance with the green-clad wraith. Cousy is not inordinately fast, though he can turn it on. It's just that he can do so many things with a basketball. Watch him in pre-game practice sometimes going through a hundred varieties of movements and shots, over and over.

At one point in the first quarter the mostly pro-Knick crowd simply came up roaring in amazement and reluctant admiration for him. He was pitching in accurate one-handers from well out. He was taking rebounds from the bigger fellows, stealing passes, dribbling brilliantly into the clear, and feeding his mates for spectacular baskets. Twice from deep backcourt with a Knick right with him he uncorked a long hook pass which seemed to bound miraculously right through all the other competitors on the floor and wind up in the hands of Bill Sharman within point blank range of the basket.

THEN THERE was Clifton. As often happens, the Knicks' solid man grew on you during the game, his value and meaning adding up until by game's end you had a cumulative full appreciation of the meaning to this team of the 6-5 Chicagoan who left the higher-paying Clobetrotters to become the first Negro player on a New York pro basketball team. Which may be a long sentence but there's a lot in it. Enough for a book.

There was his always present tremendous rebounding. There was something else which his own teammates fully appreciate much more than the fans, who can't always see this. Bet you the Knicks get more "second shots" than any team in the league, regardless of height. Under the offensive board, watch for the rebound of the missed Knick shot deflected back to a Knick with a marvellously timed little tip knocking the ball away from the strongly entrenched defensive rebounders of the opposition. It's going to be Clifton more often than not, and here is an example of one of the things which doesn't register in any statistics known, not in scoring, assists or rebounds.

In addition to all his rebounding (18, runaway high for either team), ball-hawking, feeding (he was getting the ball to the hot-hooking Connie Simmons unerringly toward the end), driving, and the 15 points he threw in along the way, his defensive play, that is, man-to-man guarding, was a decisive factor.

You may not think defense is even in a game where the final score is 95-91. Well to some extent and compared to the old days it isn't though higher scoring comes primarily from the increase in scoring skills, and the pros play eight long, long minutes more than the colleges.

But Clifton in guarding the high-scoring 6-8 Ed Macauley, practically "put him out of the game" this night. In the second game last night Macauley may have broken loose . . . you can't keep that kind of lid on two nights in a row any more than a pitcher can hurl two one-hitters on successive days. But it was something to see the smooth, long-striding, skinny star from St. Louis unable to feint, drive or shake Clifton loose.

Everybody has to rest, especially at the pace Clifton had to go. At the end of the third quarter and early in the fourth Boston put on an all-court press which backfired when the faster, better ball-handling Knicks broke away for a succession of dazzling baskets which seemed to wrap things up via a 13-point bulge. Clifton hit the bench, but 3½ minutes later had to be rushed back in, for the lead had all but evaporated to 5. He must have been tired last night . . . but that big first game in the home and home saw was won Wednesday and there was no arguing when they announced the "Player of the Night" award for Nat Clifton.

WE MENTIONED Ernie Vanderweghe, too, didn't we. . . . Well, you've seen Ernie before, sparking, ball-stealing, never missing on the payoff end of the fast breaks. He can't carry it through a whole game, does best coming in for part-time duty, but he's going to be sorely missed next year when his interim duties as Dr. Vanderweghe make a Knickerbocker fan out of him.

Ernie also had a soothing prescription for the only flare-up of fatigues during the heated game. Boryla and Cooper were starting to go at each other in one of these flash eruptions which can happen when big men bump each other around jockeying for position in a tense, tiring game—and with playoff cash raspily on the line. Ernie was nearest the Boston player, and threw his arm placatingly around the ex-Duquesne star, saying it might have been the other guy's fault, but take it easy.

I don't know where the TV camera was at that moment, but it's another indication that there's nothing like being there with the whole floor in front of you. But don't get annoyed, folks. I realize that's a cozier proposition to put forth when you have a choice free seat waiting for you every game than when you have to plunk it on the line.

Televising games is a great thing and it'll get greater. We'll make a revised estimate when it does.

Canada Catholic Labor Urges Gov't Act for Korea Peace

MONTREAL, March 26 (ALN).—"Canada should make every effort to end the Korean war," the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor said in its annual brief to the government.

The CCCL brief pointed out that "much could be done for peace if the monies being spent on the Korean war were spent on improving the social and economic standards of underprivileged people."

Another major demand of the CCCL, which represents 100,000

Quebec workers, was that revision of the Criminal Code (Bill 93) be delayed for at least a year. It declared some provisions of the bill could deprive workers of the right to strike and the right to picket.

The CCCL also demanded that Canadian steamship companies be required to build and repair their ships in Canadian yards.

AFL Asks CIO to Hold Off Public Discussion Until Unity Talks

WASHINGTON, March 26 (FP).—AFL Pres. George Meany is "very much upset" about public discussions of terms for AFL-CIO unity before the negotiating parties sit down together.

The AFL chief, in an address at the Georgetown university forum this week, said, "Before we really get together we have to have a cease-fire of some sort."

Meany left no doubt he was displeased over the "terms" for AFL-CIO merger stated by CIO

president Walter P. Reuther at the Atlantic City convention of the United Auto Workers, of which Reuther is also president.

Reuther, who is head of the CIO committee which will meet with Meany and his committee here April 7 to open negotiations, outlined his terms in backing a unity resolution adopted by the UAW delegates. He demanded retention of basic industrial union structure, establishment of machinery to settle jurisdictional disputes, unions open to all regardless of race, creed or color and finally that the AFL rid itself of racketeers and underworld influence. He said the CIO is unwilling to tolerate racketeering just as it was unwilling to "tolerate Communism in the leadership of our own movement."

"I'm very much disappointed the issues are going to be discussed in the public press before we meet," Meany said. "Racketeering on the New York waterfront

is stealing. The AFL is not charged with a duty of seeing that the law is carried out.

"If the AFL set out to eliminate racketeering on the New York waterfront, we'd have to get something resembling the FBI... or a squad of armed police."

"If we sent a squad of armed police up there, every members of it would be arrested by the New York police."

In a sarcastic mood, Meany "thanked" CIO for "settling" the AFL Communist problem in 1935. There is hardly a Communist in the AFL now, he said, because "they disappeared overnight into the CIO."

"John L. Lewis took them to his bosom and he kept them there," Meany said.

Constant rivalry is a drawback to unity, Meany warned, and the cease fire is needed. "Despite that I am still hopeful," he concluded, and placed the odds of getting unity at 8 to 6 against.

Hash Bernardi, Betty Saunders and Leon Bibb. Contr. \$1.50. Tickets available at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. and Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

MANHATTAN DISTRICT JFFO celebrates its 23d Jubilee this Saturday, March 28 at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St., NYC and presents a "Great Concert of Jewish-English Folk Songs," with drama and music.

Tomorrow Bronx
SPRING BAZAAR—bargains galore—snack bar—Bainbridge ALP Club, 3230 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx.

Sundry Manhattan
OLUB CINEMA presents the German screen classic "Marriage in the Shadows" (1947). Dramatic story based upon career of the most popular film star in pre-Hitler Berlin. 3 showings, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 6th Ave. nr. 9th St. Adm. \$1 to members, \$1.25 to non-members.

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"SALUTE TO THE STAIRCLIMBERS" a dinner and entertainment honoring the best E.D. workers in N.Y. County. Sat., March 28 at 7 p.m. at the ALP Community Center, 320 W. 80th St. (nr. B'way). Dinner by reservation only \$1.50, call TR 3-3993, not later than Thurs. evening. Dancing after 10 p.m. 75c.

Sunday Bronx
SPRING BAZAAR—bargains galore—snack bar—Bainbridge ALP Club, 3230 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx.

Sunday Manhattan
ALLERTON COMMUNITY FORUM presents David Goldway of the Jefferson School, Sunday, March 29, 8:30 p.m. Topic will be "Melenkov and World Peace" at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Coming
BROOKLYN Freedom of the Press Association "Greets Steve Nelson." Saturday, April 4, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Entertainment by Les Pine and the All-Star Revue. Dancing follows. Admission 75c in advance and \$1 at the door.

"ALL FOOLS" HOOTENANNY and Dance, Saturday, April 4, Webster Hall, tickets now at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, GR 7-1241, \$1.25 advance (reserved), \$1.50 at door.

A LECTURE on "New Developments in the USSR," affecting the Citizens at Home and at Work, by Miss Jessica Smith, editor, New World Review, Wednesday, April 1, 8 p.m. at the Hays Theater, 5th Ave. and 42d St. Admission 75c (tax incl.). Ausp. Committee of Women's National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

CVETIC'S ANTI-LABOR SPY RECORD BARED AT TRIAL

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, March 25.—"I always wanted to be a spy—ever since I was a boy," an FBI informer was saying as he testified against Steve Nelson and four other Communists in the Federal Court.

The witness—Matt Cvetic—didn't say whether he began learning his trade by tattling on his brothers and sisters or his playmates at school. He skipped those early years. But he admitted that he began turning in the names of his fellow trade unionists to the FBI after he took out his first membership card in a workers' organization.

The union was the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers.

The spy pleaded he was fingering "Communists," as the Pinkertons had pleaded before him in the LaFollette Senate investigation of undercover rats in the 1930's. But Cvetic admitted under cross-examination that he had once testified that he wasn't a Communist Party member when he began fingering unionists. And he therefore wasn't able to identify the political affiliations of the men and women he was turning in, he had confessed.

Most of Cvetic's spying was in the unions. He boasted of fingering workers in the steel, electrical, hotel and mine unions of Western Pennsylvania.

He never paid any taxes on his wages as an FBI informer, he finally conceded.

Defense Attorney Bertram Edises had been battling for days to get this income tax expose in, over the objections of U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle.

More stoolie "morality" came out as the cross-examination continued.

"You broke bread with the men

whose names you turned in, did you not," the labor attorney questioned.

"Yes," the spy said.

"And you borrowed money from these men?"

The "Yes" this time was almost a mumble. . . . Cvetic, incidentally, was constantly borrowing from progressive workers in his undercover days. He was "broke," he used to protest.

The spy, however, was getting \$85 a week from the FBI in the closing years of his undercover life, he testified. And he got additional sums from the Americans Battling Communism group when he came out in the open.

JUDGE FINANCED SPY

One check came from Judge Blair F. Gunther, chairman of Americans Battling Communism, the spy admitted. Gunther is now a judge of the Pennsylvania Superior Court (the lower of two appeals courts), which turned down Steve Nelson's appeal from his 20-year sentence. Another leader of this pro-fascist group that clamored for Nelson's indictment and financed the fingerman, was Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who imposed the 20-year sentence.

Steve Nelson is on trial under the Federal Smith Act with Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader; William Albertson, Michigan Communist Party Secretary; Irving Weissman, metal worker, and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

LAST TIMES TODAY
Artkino's Magnificent Magicolor
"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG AND DANCE"
Exciting spectacle of folk dancing and music of 25 countries
AMERICAN THEATRE—AL 4-1482
THIRD ST. BETWEEN AVES. B & C

UE Local Backs Fight on Eviction At Parkchester

Local 475, of the United Electrical Workers Union, has "unanimously voted to support the fight to prevent the eviction of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur from Parkchester," it was announced by the Bronx-Wide Committee for Integrated Housing.

The committee also announced that James LoPinto, vice president, CIO Barber and Beauty Culturists Union, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Pastor, Friendship Baptist Church, Mrs. Minna Liebman, chairman, Adult Council, East Bronx Y.M.H.A., had added their names to those opposed to the jimcrow renting policies of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owners of Parkchester. The Decatur, first Negroes to reside there, face eviction April 24.

Treasury Opposes All Cuts in Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Treasury Department is flatly opposed to tax cuts of any kind now, Undersecretary Marion B. Folsom today told the House Ways and Means committee, which is studying a proposal to cut excise taxes on so-called economy brands of cigarettes.

New Playwrights Co.
405 West 41st Street

The Big Deal
Performances Tonight and Sunday
Admission \$1.25-\$1.50
Bookings and Reservations
LO 5-9856

Friday Cultural Forum

Presents "ARTISTS MEETS AUDIENCE"
with ALICE NEEL, well-known painter, MIKE GOLD and JOSEPH SOLMAN will participate in the discussion. Also slide projection of Miss Neel's paintings. Friday, March 27 at 8:30 P.M. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contribution 75c.

All Humanity Appeals

Clemency for the Rosenbergs

See and Hear

"The Rosenberg Story"

Dramatic Presentation

Attend the

INTERFAITH CLEMENCY APPEAL

Randall's Island Stadium

Sunday Afternoon, April 26, 2 P.M.

• Noted Civic and Religious Leaders

Admission \$1.00

All under 16, Free

Tickets available at

New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs
1050 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C. — BR 9-9683

Brooklyn Freedom of the Press Association

Greets STEVE NELSON

Les Pine and All-Star Revue
Dancing

Saturday, April 4, 1953

Brighton Community Center
3200 Coney Island Avenue

Admission in Advance 75c

At Door \$1.00

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